

File name: REH1-031.pdf

CCLAS sessions involved: Recording sessions throughout the Daisy corpus

- All records have been sorted by segment time (i.e., chronologically)
 - Margaret and I watched chunks of a given video recording, and then we went back through to discuss individual records. We focused on productions involving nouns inflected with the possessive morpheme *-im*.
 - For most selected utterances, I asked Margaret to provide an adult-like pronunciation for the target. For each pronunciation, I speak an English translation, and then M. provides the adult-like Cree target. We provide some commentary/discussion for many targets. All utterances written below are from Daisy, unless indicated otherwise.
 - Time stamps in the notes below mark times in the audio recording REH1-031.wav
 - The equals sign $\leq\Rightarrow$, when used, indicates a morpheme break.
 - The term “Target” indicates an adult-like pronunciation for what Daisy was trying to say. If Margaret provided a pronunciation for a Target, then that is indicated with a timestamp.
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Session 10: Daisy is age 04;02.24

Record 573

u=homework=im â u=yâ or nimimâh

‘Is this her homework or no ...’

- **Target:** 00:48 in REH1-031.wav
- Margaret confirms the DEM refers to <uhomeworkim>, and there’s no –h on either one, so Daisy is treating “homework” as inanimate (Margaret said she’d do the same). There’s no Cree word yet for ‘homework’, so that may explain part of why Daisy uses English here.

574

or u=misinihîkin

‘or her book’

- Target: 01:25 in REH1-031.wav
- This is an adult-like production

578

tâni=yâh u=bicycle=im=h û

‘where is this one’s bicycle?’

- **Target:** 02:03 in REH1-031.wav
- The DEM refers to the possessor of the bicycle.
- Margaret considers “bicycle” to be animate, and she confirms that Daisy produces final -h. That final animate obviative [h] is really clear.
- The Cree word for ‘bicycle’ is kaatihtipishkiwaakiniwit, which is animate. So Daisy’s categorization of a bicycle is consistent between Cree and English, but the Cree word doesn’t take -im. Perhaps she uses English “bicycle” because the Cree word is pretty long and rare.

589

u=yâh â u=dog=im=h

‘Is this her dog?’

- **Target:** 03:21 in REH1-031.wav
- Margaret confirms that Daisy's structure is adult-like here. She hears the question particle as well as the final -h on <u=yâh>. The final -h on 'dog' is evident too.
- Margaret provides a Cree-only target: <u=yâh â u=tâm=h> (03:32).

591

awân u=yâ u=skateboard=im
'whose skateboard is this?'

- **Target:** 04:06 in REH1-031.wav
- Margaret confirms the structure is adult-like.
- The DEM refers to the skateboard, and it's <uyaa>. Margaret considers "skateboard" to be inanimate, and so does Daisy. No final -h with "skateboard".
- Margaret says there's no Cree word for 'skateboard', so that may motivate Daisy's use of English here.

602

u=doggie=im=h kâ=nûhkwâ=t=iku=t
'her doggie is licking her'

- **Target:** 04:42 in REH1-031.wav
- Adult-like structure. Margaret hears the -im. Final -h seems to surface as stress shift.
- Margaret provides a Cree-only version too (05:00)

604

u=châmishish=h â
'her puppy?'

- **Target:** 05:06 in REH1-031.wav

894

awân u=tâh âh=îchisht=â=yich u=name=im
'whose name is written like this?'

- **Target:** 05:44 in REH1-031.wav
- Adult-like structure.
- Margaret considers English "name" to be inanimate, and Daisy does too.

Session 14: Daisy is age 04;06.02

697

u=zipper=sh=im=ish wâsh nuukusihiyichaa
'when her little zipper is visible ...'

- **Target:** 07:33 in REH1-031.wav
- The Cree word for 'zipper' is <kaachiyipiyich> [nip], which is longer, more complex morphologically, and probably rare.
- Daisy is categorizing "zipper" as inanimate, which matches the Cree word. But the Cree word doesn't take -im, according to the dictionary.
- Margaret provides a Cree-only target (07:40)

698

chîh apishâsh=shi=i=shi=yiu u=zipper=sh=im=ish

'her zipper was very small'

- **Target:** 08:01 in REH1-031.wav
 - Margaret provides Cree-only target too (08:09)
-

Session 15: Daisy is age 04;06.27

915

<tâpâ shâsh nîyi nit=âpich=ihtâ=n chûchû nimui shâsh nîyi>

'I don't use a bottle anymore, not me'

- Target: 08:46 in REH1-031.wav
- Margaret said this an adult-like structure, but with the caveat that <chûchû> is a child word for 'bottle' than an adult wouldn't use

916

<nimui shâsh nit=âpich=ihtâ=n ni=chûchû=m>

'I don't use my bottle anymore'

- Target: 09:39 in REH1-031.wav
- Margaret says Daisy is trying to say 'my bottle', but she leaves off the ni- prefix. MARGARET hears the final -im, though.

918

<mikw wâsh âi nnn âpich=ihtâ=u chûchû=yiu ni=chîh wâp=im=â=u>

'only nnn is using a bottle, I saw her'

- **Target:** 10:13 in REH1-031.wav
- Great example of obviation on a singular inanimate

1065

<âi kiyipwâ nnn ut=iwâshish=îm=iwâu=h >

'ah ... it's nnn's (and somebody's) child'

- **Target:** 11:01 in REH1-031.wav
- Here 'child' has the plural possessor morpheme, even though only one possessor is overt. Margaret says that's OK, because the morpheme implies the other possessor(s)
- <utiwâshishîmiwâuh> [ʊdʷɔʃim'wauʰ]= 'their child' (01:50:23) in REH1-008.wav

1073

<âi mîn nnn ut=iwâshish=îm=h kâ=misichist=i=yich-h>

'ah ... and nnn's big child'

- Target: 11:19 in REH1-031.wav
 - Margaret confirms production of -im and final -h on 'child'.
 - Great example of a modifying verb agreeing with the obviative possessee
-

Session 16: Daisy is age 04;07.14

504

<châkwân an bateau>

'what that, "bateau"?'

Target: 11:42 in REH1-031.wav

506

<ût>

'canoe'

- Target: 11:53 in REH1-031.wav
- Daisy is telling the adult what the Cree word is for 'boat', but she's actually using the word for 'canoe'
- The Cree word for 'boat' is <chiimaan> (12:13)

513

<mihtût âkutâh wâsh âh=iy=i=ch mîn>

'"mihtût", that's how some say it'

- This is some metalinguistic commentary from the adult. The adult is saying that some people have a different pronunciation for 'canoe'. The dictionary at eastcree.org lists <mihtût> as 'raft' (literally wooden canoe)
- Margaret doesn't like the form <mitût>, because it's not the correct word for 'canoe'
- I elicited some related words/utterances. I'm not sure if my spelling is good here, but the pronounced targets are really clear.
- nitût 'my canoe' (12:26)
- chitût 'my canoe' (12:29)
- utût 'his/her canoe' (12:32)
- utût 'somebody's canoe' (12:36)—Margaret provides the same word as 'his/her canoe'. I thought it might use the unspecified possessor prefix mi-, but no.

515

<mihtût â îshi=nihkât=â=u an mitût nimâ>

'it's called canoe, that canoe, right?'

- Target: 13:33 in REH1-031.wav
- Margaret also provides a version with her preferred word <ût>: 13:39

521

<âi u=chîmân=im=i=u wâsh nnn>

'um, nnn has a boat'

- Really interesting example: Daisy is productively creating a verb from a noun, but she's using the possessive morpheme <im> inside the verb, which is not adult-like: The adult form would be <uchîmâniu>.
- **Target:** 14:08 in REH1-031.wav

522

<âi châkât wâsh chîh=pikishtiawâpiyiyiu>

'a ... it almost went into the water (capsized)'

- **Target:** 14:29 in REH1-031.wav

524

<I mean kutik kiyipwâ awân>

'I mean, another person was ...'

- **Target:** 14:47 in REH1-031.wav

- Margaret points out that Daisy is shortening the word <kiyipwâ> ‘of course’. This is really common throughout the CCLAS corpus, in both adult and child speech, and Margaret says people around the community often use that contracted form too. Margaret provides a fuller pronunciation at 15:03.
- Daisy seems to have the phrase “I mean” memorized, and she uses it throughout the corpus.

527

<u=chîmân=im kâ=ush=ih=âkiniwi=wiych châkât u=tâh chîh=îs=piyi=yiu>
 ‘that his boat was made. it almost went like this’

- **Target:** 15:46 in REH1-031.wav
- Margaret confirms that Daisy is overgeneralizing -im here: She says <chîmân> does not take -im when it is possessed, and the dictionary says the same.
- Other than this overgeneralization, the utterance is adult-like

Session 18: Daisy is age 04;09.00

65

<tâpâ wiyâsh ni=chîh=âpih=ân my pre->
 ‘Nothing, I opened my pre-’

- Target: 16:17 in REH1-031.wav

66

<âi after ni=chîh=âpih=â=nân niyân my present=inân=h>
 ‘um, we opened our presents after’

- Target: 17:24 in REH1-031.wav
- Margaret confirmed Daisy says <my present=inân=h>. Margaret says it's more adult like to say <ni=present=im=inân=h>--she's omitting the prefix and the suffix -im
- So with this error of omission, Daisy is doing something particular: She's using the English possessive pronoun “my” in place of the Cree possessor prefix—because “my” and *ni-* overlap in meaning.
- There is clearly no -im on the possessed noun—I can check the CCLAS corpus to see if Daisy (or another child) produces -im with other tokens of English “present”

554

<kâ=mâku=m=iku=t minitûsh=h û nâpâu u=yâh u=tih>
 ‘This man was bitten by an insect, this one (insect) here.’

- Target: 17:55 in REH1-031.wav
- Margaret confirms the form of the verb Daisy produced, and she says Daisy correctly pronounces final -h with ‘insect’

556

<u=yâh mâk>
 ‘and this one’

- Target: 18:15 in REH1-031.wav

557

<misiwâ u=body=m û mâu=tâh mîn kâ=mâku=m=iku=t>

'all (over) his body, he was bitten right here too'

- **Target:** 18:42 in REH1-031.wav
 - Margaret provides the Cree-only target (19:04). She uses the locative suffix with Cree <uyiu> 'body' [nid].
 - Daisy treats English "body" as inanimate, in accordance with Cree *uyiu* 'body' [nid]. The Cree word does not take –im, but Daisy uses –im with English "body", so there is a difference between the languages.
 - Daisy seems to omit the locative suffix from 'his body'. I'll code as an error of omission for now.
 - The first <û> refers to the man.
-

Session 19: Daisy is age 04;09.19

24

âi chîh=iyâshi=pit=â=shi=u wâsh âi pîpî=sh âi

'a ... a baby will pull it down a...'

- Target: 20:06 in REH1-031.wav
- She's talking about the movie Austin Powers, and she's referring to the character Mini-Me as a baby.

25

ani=tih âi kê=nânâkich=ihtâ=yân âi

'where i was watching a ...'

- Target: 20:35 in REH1-031.wav
- Margaret confirms this is adult-like

26

Mini-Me âi chîh=iyâshi=pit=â=shi=u wâsh u=piyichîsh=im=ish=h

'Mini-Me was pulling his (own) little pants down.'

- **Target:** 21:08 in REH1-031.wav
- Margaret confirms that this structure is adult-like. She confirms Daisy produces all morphology with 'his little pants'
- I elicited some related words/structures
- piyichîs 'pants' (21:27)
- upiyichîsimh 'his/her pants' (21:29)
- piyichîsh 'little pants' (21:36)
- upiyichîshimish 'his/her pants' (21:41) → the [s] in the stem gets palatalized as part of deriving the diminutive, along with the application of the DIM morpheme <ish>. I think the final obviative suffix shows up as extended release of the fricative, but the audio file can be examined for that

47

kus=ht=im=∅ wâsh wîyi ni=chiskutimâchâs=îm âh=kustâsinâku=niyich

'my teacher is afraid of a scary movie'

- Target: 22:05 in REH1-031.wav
- Margaret confirms it's an adult-like structure and that Daisy says ni- and -im with 'my teacher'. 'Teacher' requires –im when possessed, and Daisy appropriately applies the morpheme here.

- I elicited some related structures/words:
- chiskutimâchâsîu 'teacher' (22:28)
- nichiskutimâchâsîm 'my teacher' (22:22, 22:31)
- uchiskutimâchâsîmh 'his/her teacher' (22:34). The final -h shows up clearly as an audible release along with a final pitch/stress (I'm not sure if I spelled <uchiskutimâchâsîmh> correctly)

483

chi=wâp=im=â=u â û chishâyishkwâsh âi=yiuh wâsh pîht=ihw=â=u chishâyishkwâsh
 'do you see this old lady? the old lady puts a in something'

- Target: 23:12 in REH1-031.wav
- The <âyiyuh> is what's being put in the pocket, and Daisy is searching for the word

484

âi=yiuh âi=yiuh âpikushîsh=h
 'a ... a mouse'

- Target: 23:37 in REH1-031.wav
- Margaret says Daisy produces the final -h hear (animate obviative)
- aapikushiish 'mouse' (23:59)

485

u=pwâkit=im=ihch
 'in her pocket'

- **Target:** 24:10 in REH1-031.wav
- 'pocket' gets -im and Daisy produces it. This one's a little tricky, because I'm not sure how to consider 'pocket' in light of the phenomenon of Daisy giving -im to all English words: <pwâkit> isn't quite a direct-from-English lexeme like some of the other productions from the CCLAS children, but it's awfully close. Nonetheless, I'll treat it as a Cree word rather than an English one.
- nipwâkitim 'my pocket' (24:49)
- upwâkitim 'her pocket' (24:29, 24:52)
- pwâkitihch 'in a pocket' (24:59)
- upwâkitimihch 'in her pocket' (25:08)

695

nâshtâpwâh pishu=piyi=shi=yiuh nnn âi
 'nnn's um ... is very slow'

- Target: 25:27 in REH1-031.wav

696

u=shûshuwihkwân=im=ish kâ=pîku=piyi=yihchh
 'his toboggan that is broken'

- Target: 27:10 in REH1-031.wav
- Daisy is overgeneralizing -im here: Margaret does not produce -im when this word is possessed, and the eastcree.org dictionary says this word does not take -im
- As with the word for 'toy', Daisy leaves off the <kin> from within the stem.
- shûshuwihkwâwâkinish 'toboggan' (26:06) (not sure if I spelled it right)
- nishûshuwihkwâwâkinish 'my toboggan' (26:25)
- chishûshuwihkwâwâkinish 'your toboggan' (26:27)

- ushûshuwihkwâwâkinish 'his/her toboggan' (27:01)—no final -h

698

nimimâh âi an ani=tih âi black kê=îsi=nâku=si=t shûshuwihkwân=ish
'no, the toboggan that is black'

- **Target:** 27:49 in REH1-031.wav
- Might be a discontinuous noun phrase, but I should check with that Margaret to be sure.

745

u=dolly=ish=h â ani=tih ap=i=yiuh
'is her little dolly sitting there?'

- Target: 29:37 in REH1-031.wav
- nidollyim / nidollyimish 'my dolly' (28:38)—it's adult-like to use -im with "dolly"
- Margaret confirms that Daisy omits the <im> from 'her little dolly', whereas an adult would say it. This is a bit unusual, because Daisy typically uses -im with English lexemes.
- The production of final obviative -h on 'dolly' is really clear before the ensuing vowel

778

nnn u=utâpânâsku=m=iwâuh
'nnn's vehicle'

- **Target:** 30:53 in REH1-031.wav
- Daisy is overgeneralizing -im again. The -waau implies that the vehicle belongs to (name) and somebody else
- utaapaanaaskw 'car' (29:56)
- nûtaapaanaaskw 'my car' (29:59)—so an adult does not use -im with 'car', and the eastcree.org dictionary confirms this too
- kûtaapaanaaskw 'your car' (30:18)
- that the Orth doesn't represent: /u/ + /utâpânâskw/ + /im/ → <ûtâpânâskum>

822

u=pillow=im â u=yâ
'is this her pillow?'

- **Target:** 31:52 in REH1-031.wav
- Cree-only target (32:01): ut=ishkwaashimun â u=yâ
- 'Pillow' is inanimate in Cree, and Daisy treats the English word "pillow" as inanimate too: No final -h on the noun or the demonstrative agreeing with it.
- 'Pillow' in Cree is <ishkwaashimun>, and the dictionary shows it does not take -im, so this is a difference between the lexemes in the English and Cree

828

tân âyiht=ikun=iyich ani=yâ wâpuyân=iyiu

- 'Where is that blanket?'
- Target: 32:39 in REH1-031.wav

Session 20: Daisy is age 04;10.03

âi nnn ut=awâsh=ish=îm=h

'ah ... nnn's child'

- **Target:** ut=iwâshish=îm=h (33:00 in REH1-031.wav)
- Margaret hears Daisy pronounce the -im, which is adult-like, and the final accent indicates that the final -h is also there

265

âi mâk wî nnn âi u=pencil=im=h

'ah ... how about nnn's ... his pencils?'

- Target: 33:16 in REH1-031.wav
- Margaret confirms that Daisy says -im and final -h. Margaret points out that the final -h is both the inanimate plural as well as the question marker.

344

xxx u=chiskutimâchâs=îm=h

'xxx his teacher'

- **Target:** u=chiskutimâchâs=îm=h (33:54 in REH1-031.wav)
 - Margaret confirms that Daisy produces the -im as well as the final animate obviative -h
-

Session 21: Daisy is age 04;10.18

505

ani=yâh ani=tih awâsh=ish=h âi

'ah ... those children there'

- **Target:** 34:25 in REH1-031.wav
- Margaret confirms that Daisy pronounces all the final -h morphemes here

508

chikim=u=yiu ani=yâ u=sweater=im awâsh=ish

'the child's sweater is stuck'

- **Target:** 34:52 in REH1-031.wav
 - Margaret confirms that Daisy is on-target in her production
 - The Cree words for 'sweater' are shiipaachipiyuwikuhp or kaanichii are both inanimate too, but only kaanichii takes -im
-

Session 23: Daisy is age 04;11.27

87

wîchiwâ=hch Dora tâpâ ihtâniwiyiu âyi=hch ihtâniwiyiu âyi=hch

'nobody is at Dora's place, they are at ...'

- **Target:** 36:33 in REH1-031.wav
- I elicited related words/targets:
- wiich 'home' (35:29)
- niich 'my home' (35:32)
- chiich 'your home' (35:37)

- wiich 'his/her home' (35:44)—I think phonology is obscuring the morphology here: Maybe /u/ + /wiich/ = <wiich>
- wiichiwaahch 'in/at/etc. their home' (35:52). Margaret put a locative on this one.
- Daisy's adding an extra syllable [wa] to 'her house'.
- Daisy is using the plural possessor form 'their house', implying that the house belongs to Dora and somebody else.
- Margaret also says Daisy's word order is a bit off: She should say <tâpâ ihtâniwiyiu Dora wîchiwâ=hch> for 'Nobody is at Dora's place'. Daisy pauses when she speaks so it's kind of like 'their house ... Dora, nobody's there'

89

kiniwây=im=iku=u nâtiĥ pâshuch wîchiwâ=hch
'she takes care of her near her house'

- Target: 36:53 in REH1-031.wav

91

uhku=m=h
'her grandma'

- Target: 37:49 in REH1-031.wav
- Margaret confirms final -h

588

ni=chiskutimâchâs=îm tâpâ shâsh iht=â=u nnn mîn
'my teacher is not there anymore, nnn too'

- Target: 39:00 in REH1-031.wav

610

âi=yiuh chîh=î=t=â=u ani=yâh ni=chiskutimâchâs=îm=inân=h
'she said that to our teacher'

- Target: 39:24 in REH1-031.wav
- Margaret confirms that Daisy produces all morphology, even <ani=yâh>.
- The teacher is obviative, and the <âi=yiuh> refers to her. The 'she' is proximate.
- Good example of a grammatical obviative form with a first-person possessor.

Session 24: Daisy is age 05;00.20

113

u=yâh u=uncle=im=h wî u=yâh wî û u=uncle=im=h
'this one here is his uncle and this one here is his uncle'

- Daisy makes a couple of non-adultlike productions: The allomorph of /u/ should be [ut], and she leaves off the animate obviative suffix -h on 'his uncle'. uyaah refers to the uncle.
- The word order of DEM + noun is unexpected, given the equational translation--not sure what to make of that.
- The Cree word for 'uncle' does not take -im, so again there is a difference between the Cree and English lexemes
- Target: 40:44 in REH1-031.wav
- I elicited related words:

- uhkumis-h '(his/her) uncle' (41:29)—the -h is obviative, and it makes the [s] very long and sibilant
- nuhkumis 'my uncle' (41:33)

491

nimui n=ûhtâwî âi ani=yâh kûhku nnn kâ=ustisiyihch-h

'not my dad's, the new one is my grandma nnn's'

- Target: 42:52 in REH1-031.wav (I had to edit out the name of the grandma)
- Daisy is talking about a new car
- Daisy's using child form <kûhkû> here, because that's that they call this grandmother. So it's a pet name.
- The <ani=yâh> refers to the car and is an equational structure with possessor <n=ûhtâwî>
- Margaret hears Daisy say <ani=yâh> but says Daisy is missing a word: There should be <ani=yâh> after "nnn". That would give two equational constructions: 'dad' + 'that' as well as 'grandma nnn' + 'that'
- Margaret confirms that Daisy correctly says the extra -h on the final verb

492

âi ani=yâh kâ=ustisiyihch-h kûhkû Frances u=honda=m=h nimâ

'ah ... the new Honda is my grandma nnn's, right?'

- **Target:** 43:52 in REH1-031.wav
- Margaret says 'Honda' is animate, because 'car' is animate in Cree.
- Margaret confirms <ani=yâh> as well as Daisy's pronunciation of final animate obviative -h with 'her Honda'.
- I'm not entirely sure how to analyze the word order in this one: For now, I'll consider it as something like 'this new one is Grandma nnn's, her Honda, right?'

502

tân âsi=nihkâ=su=yihch-h chit=it=ây=im=â=u ut=ishkwâsh=ish=îm=h n=ûhtâwî

'what do you think her name is, um ... my dad's girlfriend?'

- Target: 44:41 in REH1-031.wav
- Margaret confirms Daisy produces the <ch-h> on that verb.
- She confirms Daisy produces all morphology with 'his girlfriend'.
- Small word order issue: Margaret says it's better to have 'my dad' as the possessor before 'his girlfriend'

510

chihchiwâ â u=yâh u=clock=im=h nnn

'is nnn's clock a real clock?'

- Based on the prosody, I think it's more like 'Is his clock real, nnn's?'
- Target: 45:28 in REH1-031.wav
- Margaret confirms production of <uyaah> with final -h as well as -h with 'his clock'. I think this shows a potential animacy mismatch between English and Cree: 'clock' is inanimate in Cree, but Margaret indicates that Daisy categorizes "clock" as animate. Could be another case where question intonation is affecting the interpretation of -h, though.
- Margaret provides the Cree-only version: upiisimuhkaanim 'his clock' (45:36). This shows that 'his clock' does take -im, so English and Cree are the same here in the use of -im

Session 25: Daisy is age 05;01.14

187

my four-wheeler=ish
'my little four-wheeler'

- I'm not coding for the diminutive, but I'll code this as an English noun with Cree inflection so I can find it later
- Margaret says Daisy produces no -im here. Daisy also says English "my" instead of ni-.
- A comment on -im here: Margaret explains that saying -im with a word that has "my" with it feels strange. It's like the "my" carries the possessive meaning, so -im isn't needed
- Margaret provides the Cree word for 'four-wheeler' (45:58), but I'm not sure how to spell it—the word takes an -im when it is possessed (46:06)
- Margaret said that if English "my little four-wheeler" is inflected with Cree morphology for possession, then it would indeed take -im: ni=four-wheeler=im=ish (46:27)

201

kâ=mûwâkiniwiyihch-h mâ nnn âi u=pûshî=m=h
'when nnn's cat got eaten'

- Target: 46:46 in REH1-031.wav
- Margaret confirms Daisy produces final -h with 'his cat'
- Daisy puts -im with 'his cat', even though the dictionary doesn't say 'cat' takes -im. Margaret didn't comment on this, though, so I'll assume that using -im with 'cat' is adult-like

461

miywâshiu wâsh û ni=piyichîs=im nimâ
'my pants are nice, right?'

- Margaret explained that Daisy doesn't use the right verb--Daisy produces the verb for an inanimate noun, but 'pants' is animate. Daisy should have said <miyushishiu>.
- Daisy's production of the noun is adult-like, though
- Target: 47:25 in REH1-031.wav

526

châ=kischih=â=t u=bicycle=im=h
'she will be good at riding her bicycle'

- **Target:** 48:02 in REH1-031.wav
- Margaret confirms that Daisy said -im and final -h. However, Daisy pronounces a long <î> in -im, though, which isn't adultlike

528

nimi wâwâch âshkw kischih=â=u u=bicycle=im=h nimâ
'she's still not good at riding her bicycle, eh?'

- **Target:** 48:19 in REH1-031.wav
- Margaret confirms Daisy says -im and -h, although she says <î> in -im again

541

âi kâ=apishîshi=shi=t ni=bicycle=im nimâ

'ah ... my small bicycle, right?'

- Target: 48:39 in REH1-031.wav
- Margaret confirms Daisy's morphological production is adult-like, but she's again saying <î> with -im

704

u=tâh kiyipwâ kâ=îs=piyi=htâ=t u=wing=s=im=h

'the ones that he moves like this, his wings'

- Target: 49:08 in REH1-031.wav
- Margaret confirms Daisy says u=wings=im=h with all morphology present.
- 'wing' is inanimate in Cree
- Another good example of an English noun being inflected with the plural inside of Cree morphology. And again, I think it's likely another example of an English noun that most often occurs in a plural form (e.g., "keys" or "chips").